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the Bedauye, the Somali, the Masai and the Nama, Prof. Meinhof presents the following conclusions, with which we are quite compelled to agree.

The Hamitic languages differ in use and principle from the Sudan speech, and such apparent agreement herewith as grammar and vocabulary exhibit are due to contamination through loan.

The Hamitic languages constitute a speech-form which in structure shows affiliation with both the Semitic and Indo-Germanic tongues, and where it varies from both it shows a position nearer the Semitic.

That there is some manner of relationship between Hamitic and Bantu languages is not to be denied, as it is not to be forgotten that in the Bantu there is a speech element which indicates affiliation with the Sudan type.

In the interpretation of these three important conclusions I incline to go a step beyond Meinhof. It seems to me that he has established for his Hamitic tongues a position at the most early stage of agglutination and thus detects community of type with the other languages of agglutination (a position nearer the Semitic) and with the earlier forms of the inflected Indo-Germanic.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Vom Mittelmeer zum Nordrand der Sahara. Eine botanische Frühlingsfahrt nach Algerien. Von Dr. M. Rikli und Dr. C. Schröter. 178 pp. Ills. O. Füssli, Zürich, 1913(?). 10 x 6½.

The record of a botanical exploration of that arable strip of Algeria which lies between the Sahara and the sea, a trip in spring time when the desert might be expected to blossom as the rose. The flora studied under these favorable considerations is correlated with the climatic factors which constitute the aerial influence and with the structural geographical and underlying geological factors that constitute the telluric influence which determines the vegetation of the region. To these studies have been added brief but noteworthy chapters by C. Hartwich upon Algerine dye stuffs and eye-cosmetics, by O. Schneider-Orelli upon the parasitic fungi, by Mathilde Schneider-Orelli on the plant-galls, and by L. Rüttimeyer on certain archaeological materials.

La Politique indigène de l'Angleterre en Afrique Occidentale. Par Emile Baillaud. xxxix and 560 pp. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1912. Fr. 7.50. 9 x 5½.

A map might well have been inserted to facilitate orientation. Where such a number of countries, peoples and tribes are concerned, graphic geography becomes very desirable. The work is to be commended as the result of prolonged personal experience and observation and for its impartiality. While giving credit to England and its representatives in western Africa for shrewdness and practical sense, the means employed are often criticized by the author. Towards the aborigines, he affirms, humanity has frequently been invoked to excuse measures that were not humane, but the outcome has always been an extension of British power which, frequently, has resulted in benefiting the natives.

AD. F. BANDELIER.

Missions dans le Katanga. I: Le Commerce au Katanga: Influences Belges et Étrangères. Par G. de Leener. xviii and 143 pp. Ills. Fr. 3. II: L'Agriculture au Katanga: Possibilités et Réalités. Par A. Hock. 305 pp. Map, ill. Fr. 3.50. Institut Solvay, Brussels. Misch & Thron, Brussels & Leipzig, 1912. 7½ x 5.

L'Institut de sociologie Solvay is promoting research relating to sociological topics and is publishing the results of these studies. During 1909-1910 it sent two experts into the southeastern part of the Belgian Congo known as Katanga to investigate its commercial and agricultural possibilities. These two volumes contain the results of this work. The studies are especially timely because a part of Katanga is one of the great future sources of copper now developing and because a part of the plateau stands so high above the sea that Belgian colonists, under certain restrictions, are invited to settle there as farmers. Both books are full of information.

Mr. de Leener finds that Katanga, though a part of the Belgian Congo and administered by Belgian officials, is commercially tributary to British South